



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

carried down by the floods. The river banks were covered in many places with green grass. The trees on the banks still retain their green foliage, and undoubtedly this is the finest part of the river. The camping places of natives were more numerous, and heaps of mussel-shells were strewed round their fires. The tide was now at ebb, so we filled every article that could be made to hold water and started down the river again, considerably refreshed. In passing I landed at the western and eastern angles; at the former there were no trees marked; at the latter Mr. Gregory had marked some trees, dated September 2nd, and had buried more letters, which I procured, and reached the tall palm-trees at 8 P.M., when meeting the flood-tide, we camped for the night.

*Nov. 16th.*—Started at 5 A.M. with the first of the tide, having had a restless night caused by the mosquitoes; passed the 30 feet cliffs, through Island Reach, and within four miles of the junction near the salt-water arm. At 5 P.M., the tide having turned, we encamped on a high, soft, mud-bank by the side of the river, the only spot within some miles that was free from mangroves. Although these banks are some feet above high water, yet the surface of them is quite soft, with a sticky kind of bluish clay covered with a coarse grass. After supper we rolled ourselves up in our blankets, and lay down for sleep, but no sooner did it become dusk than our old enemies, the mosquitoes, commenced in such good earnest, that we were forced to take to the boat. Every precaution, even a smoking fire, appearing useless, we pulled down to the junction and came to again, to wait for the turn of tide.

*Nov. 17th.*—We were all very glad when the tide turned, for the mosquitoes drove away all sleep. We started at 3:30 A.M. with a good flood-tide, passed all the Mangrove Islands, and seeing a good clear part of the bank on the left side, about seven miles from the entrance of the river, we landed and had breakfast. At this part of the river a small sandy alluvial plain descends, having a bank about 20 feet high. At the foot of this, at low water, the bed is seen covered with numbers of shells of many genera—arcas, cytheras, barnacles, &c. Trees were scattered here and there among them. We reached Kangaroo Point by 9 A.M., pushed out over the bar, and it being very low-water, we had to drag the boat about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile over the bar, but in two hours after leaving Kangaroo Point we reached the vessel, December 16th, 1857.

---

#### ERRATA.

At page 65, Equation 3, instead of  $a$ , read  $a + b$ , in both denominators.

At page 231, after "Estimate for 1858," insert "and Resolutions respecting Secretarial Duties."

At page 323, at the 17th line from the foot, instead of *Pangany*, read *Kingany*.

---

\* \* \* *All communications must be prepaid.*